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09/560,703	04/27/2000	Joshua Allen	MS1-487US	4256

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EXAMINER

NGUYEN, THANH T

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2143

DATE MAILED: 11/26/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/560,703

Applicant(s)

ALLEN ET AL.

Examiner

Tammy T Nguyen

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE (3) MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 04 September 2003.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-13, 23, 24, 35 and 39-56 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-13, 23, 24, 35 and 39-56 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 27 April 2000 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____



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DETAILED ACTION

1. This is response to the amendment filed on October 17, 2003.
2. Claims 1-13, 23, 24, 35, and 39-56 are pending.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments filled on March 14, 2003 have been fully considered, however they are not persuasive because of the following reasons:

4. Applicant argues that Griffin does not teach or suggest converting the address from one form into another form. In response to Applicant's argument, the Patent Office maintain the rejection because Griffin teaches converts the address from one form into another form as shown in col.5, lines 44-46, and col.5, lines 36-38, clearly show that address convert from one form into another form.

5. Applicant argues that Griffin does not teach or suggest converting a dynamic address pointing to a dynamic Web page to a static address also pointing to the dynamic Web page. In response to Applicant's argument, the Patent Office maintain the rejection because Griffin teaches converting a dynamic address pointing to a dynamic Web page to a static address also pointing to the dynamic Web page as shown col.5, lines 35-37, col.3, lines 30-32, col.5, lines 45-

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46, and col.3, lines 52-60. Show that converting addresses and also pointing to another Web page.

6. Applicant argues that Griffin does not teach or suggest a static Web address pointing to a dynamic Web page. In response to Applicant's argument, the Patent Office maintain the rejection because Griffin teaches a static Web address pointing to a dynamic Web page as shown in col.3, lines 30-32, col.5, lines 45-46, and col.3, lines 52-60 "transmit web page to user and receives URL from those users". Clearly shown that a static Web address pointing to a dynamic Web page.

7. Therefore, the Examiner asserts that cited prior arts teach or suggest the subject matter broadly recited in independent claims 1-13, 23, 24, 35, and 39-56. Claims 2-7, 9-13, 24, 49, 51, and 56 are also rejected at least by the virtue of their dependency on independent claims. Accordingly, claims 1-13, 23, 24, 35, and 39-56 are respectfully rejected.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

8. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) do not apply to the examination of this application as the application being examined was not (1) filed on or after November 29, 2000, or (2) voluntarily published under 35 U.S.C.

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122(b). Therefore, this application is examined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

9. Claims 23, 44, 46, 47, 50, 53, and 55 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being clearly anticipated by Griffin et al. (USPN 6,442,714 – Date of Patent: August 27, 2002, herein referred to as “Griffin”).

10. As to claim 23, Griffin teaches the invention as claimed, including a dynamic to static (D-to-S) Web address conversion method comprising: receiving a dynamic address pointing to a dynamic Web page (col.4, lines 5-30); and converting the dynamic address to a static address also pointing to the dynamic Web page (col.3, lines 22-64).

11. As to claim 44, Griffin teaches the invention as claimed, including a server comprising: a processor (col.3, lines 5-22); a static to dynamic (S-to-D) Web address converter executable on the processor to: convert a static address pointing to a dynamic Web page into a dynamic address that also points to the dynamic Web page (col. 3, lines 35-42, and col.5, lines 25-45).

12. As to claim 46, Griffin teaches the invention as claimed, including a server comprising: a processor (col.3, lines 5-22), a dynamic to static (D-to-S) Web address converter executable on the processor to (col.4, lines 30-46): convert a dynamic address pointing to a dynamic Web page into a static address also pointing to the dynamic Web page (col.3, lines 22-64).

13. As to claim 47, Griffin teaches the invention as claimed, including a system for hosting dynamic Web sites comprising:

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a Web server for dynamically generating an instance of a dynamic Web page (abstract, col.4, line 32 to col.5, line 4, col.6, lines 43-65); and

a spider-friendly Web page generator configured to: generate an instance of a main Web page having at least one link with a dynamic address pointing to a dynamic Web page (col.4, lines 5-30); and

convert the dynamic address into a static address that also points to the dynamic Web page (col.5, lines 22-64).

14. As to claim 50, Griffin teaches the invention as claimed, including a system for hosting dynamic Web sites comprising:

a Web server for dynamically generating an instance of a dynamic Web page (abstract, col.4, line 32 to col.5, line 4, col.6, lines 43-65); and

a dynamic-to-static (D-to-S) Web address converter being configured to: convert a dynamic address pointing to a dynamic Web page into a static address that also points to the dynamic Web page (col. 3, lines 35-42, and col.5, lines 25-45)

15. As to claim 53, Griffin teaches the invention as claimed, including a computer-readable storage medium having computer-executable instructions that, when executed by a computer, performs a static to dynamic (S to-D) Web address conversion method comprising:

a receiving a request for a dynamic Web page (col.3, lines 22-63), wherein the request includes a static address pointing to the dynamic Web page (col.4, lines 5-30); and

converting the static address to a dynamic address that also points to the dynamic Web page (col.3, lines 22-63, and col.5, lines 20-45).

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16. As to claim 55, Griffin teaches the invention as claimed, including a computer-readable storage medium having computer-executable instructions that, when executed by a computer, performs a dynamic to static (D to-S) Web address conversion method comprising: receiving a dynamic address pointing to a dynamic Web page (col.3, lines 15-63 and col.5, lines 25-45); and converting the dynamic address to a static address that also to the dynamic Web page (col.5, lines 20-45).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

17. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

18. Claims 1-13, 24, 35, and 41-43, 45, 48, 49, 51, 52, 54, and 56 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Griffin et al., (hereinafter Griffin) U.S. Patent No. 6, 442,714 B1 in view of Jody K. Smith., (hereinafter Smith) U.S. Patent No. 6,018,748.

19. As to claim 1, Griffin teaches the invention as claimed, including a spider-friendly Web page generation method comprising:

converting the dynamic address into a static address that also points to the dynamic Web page (col. 3, lines 35-42, and col.5, lines 25-45).

Griffin does not teach generating an instance of a main Web page having at least one link with a dynamic address pointing to a dynamic Web page. However, Smith teaches generating an instance of a main Web page having at least one link with a dynamic address pointing to a

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dynamic Web page (col.5, lines10-35, and col.5, lines 56-65). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Griffin and Smith to have main Web page have at least one link pointing to a dynamic Web page because it would have an efficient system that can provide specific function on a Web page that a user can click on in order to access or connect to another document. They are most commonly thought of as the technology that connects two Web pages or Web sites.

20. As to claim 2, Griffin teaches the invention as claimed, further comprising receiving a request for an instance of the main Web page before the generating (col.3, lines 22-63).

21. As to claim 3, Griffin teaches the invention as claimed, further comprising sending the instance of the main Web page (col.3, lines 22-63, and col.5, lines 20-47).

22. As to claim 4, Griffin teaches the invention as claimed, further comprising receiving a request for access to the main Web page, the request comprising a static address pointing to the main Web page (col.3, lines 22-63).

23. As to claim 5, Griffin teaches the invention as claimed, wherein the generating comprises forming the instance of the main Web page so that the main Web page contains meta-tags for facilitating indexing by a Web search engine (col.3, lines 22-64).

24. As to claim 6, Griffin teaches the invention as claimed, wherein the converting comprises:

parsing the dynamic address to identify and separate fields within the dynamic address, wherein at least one field has a value (col.3, line 64 to col.4, line 12);

Griffin does not teaches the generating a static address incorporating the value of at least one field, wherein the static address points to the dynamic Web page. However, Smith teaches the

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generating a static address incorporating the value of at least one field, wherein the static address points to the dynamic Web page (col.5, lines 10-35). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Griffin and Smith to have least one field has a value; and generating a static address incorporating the value of at least one field, wherein the static address points to the dynamic Web page because it would have an efficient system that can provide specific number of characters or may vary or a group of fields make up a database record.

25. As to claim 7, Griffin teaches the invention as claimed, a computer-readable storage medium having computer-executable instructions that, when executed by a computer (abstract, col.1, lines 35-57).

26. As to claim 8, Griffin teaches the invention as claimed, including a static to dynamic (S-to-D) Web address conversion method comprising:

receiving a request for a dynamic Web page (col.3, lines 22-64, and col.5, lines 25-45); and
converting the static address to a dynamic address also pointing to the dynamic Web page (col.5, lines 5-45).

Griffin does not explicitly teach the request including a static address pointing to the dynamic Web page. However, Smith teaches the request including a static address pointing to the dynamic Web page (col.5, lines 10-65). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Griffin and Smith to have main Web page have at least one link pointing to a dynamic Web page because it would have an efficient system that can provide specific function on a Web page that a user can click on

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in order to access or connect to another document. They are most commonly thought of as the technology that connects two Web pages or Web sites.

27. As to claim 9, Griffin teaches the invention as claimed, further comprising providing they dynamic address to a server (abstract, col.5, lines 25-51).

28. As to claim 10, Griffin teaches the invention as claimed, further comprising invoking the dynamic Web page referenced by the dynamic address (col.5, lines 25-51).

29. As to claim 11, Griffin teaches the invention as claimed, further comprising sending the dynamic Web page referenced by the dynamic address to a requester (col.5, lines 20-46).

30. As to claim 12, Griffin teaches the invention as claimed, wherein the converting comprises:

parsing the static address to identify at least one value associated with a field within the static address; and generating a dynamic address incorporating at least one value associated with the field, wherein the dynamic address points to the dynamic Web page (col.5, lines 5-52).

31. As to claim 13, Griffin teaches the invention as claimed, a computer-readable storage medium having computer-executable instructions that, when executed by a computer (abstract, col.4, lines 31-45)

32. As to claim 24, Griffin teaches the invention as claimed, a computer-readable storage medium having computer-executable instructions that, when executed by a computer (abstract, col.4, lines 31-45).

33. As to claim 35, Griffin teaches the invention as claimed, including a method of

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providing a dynamic Web page comprising: receiving a request for a dynamic Web page from a computer on a network (col.3, lines 22-64), the request including a static Web address pointing to the dynamic Web page (col.4, lines 5-30);

Griffin does not teach the generating an instance of the dynamic Web page such that contents of the instance appears as a static Web page; and sending the dynamic Web page to the computer.

However, Smith teaches the generating an instance of the dynamic Web page such that contents of the instance appears as a static Web page; and sending the dynamic Web page to a the computer (col.2, lines 34-59, col.7, lines 11-24, and col.5, lines 10-35). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Griffin and Smith to have the generating an instance of the dynamic Web page such that contents of the instance appears as a static Web page and sending the dynamic Web page to a the computer because it would have an efficient system that can provide specific function that marked by usually continuous and productive activity or change.

34. As to claim 41, Griffin teaches the invention as claimed, including a Web site system comprising:

a static to dynamic (S-to-D) Web address converter, the converter being operatively coupled to the Web server (col.3, lines 22-64);

the S-to-D Web address converter being configured to convert a static address to a dynamic address pointing to a dynamic Web page (col. 3, lines 35-42, and col.5, lines 25-45).

Griffin does not teach a Web server hosting a dynamic Web site; a database storing data used by the Web server to generate dynamic Web to pages of the dynamic Web site, the Web server being operatively coupled to the Web server. However, Smith teaches a Web server hosting a

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dynamic Web site; a database storing data used by the Web server to generate dynamic Web to pages of the dynamic Web site, the Web server being operatively coupled to the Web server (abstract, col.5, lines 10-65). I would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Griffin and Smith to have a database storing data used by the Web server to generate dynamic Web to pages of the dynamic Web site because it would help to produce something according to an algorithm or program or set of rules, or as a side effect of the execution of an algorithm or program.

35. As to claim 42, Griffin teaches the invention as claimed, including a Web site system comprising:

a static to dynamic (S-to-D) Web address converter, the converter being operatively coupled to the Web server (col.3, lines 22-64); the S-to-D Web address converter being configured to convert a static address to a dynamic address pointing to a dynamic Web page (col. 3, lines 35-42, and col.5, lines 25-45).

Griffin does not teach a Web server hosting a dynamic Web site; a database storing data used by the Web server to generate dynamic Web to pages of the dynamic Web site, the database being operatively coupled to the Web server. However, Smith teaches a Web server hosting a dynamic Web site; a database storing data used by the Web server to generate dynamic Web to pages of the dynamic Web site, the Web server being operatively coupled to the Web server (abstract, col.5, lines 10-65). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Griffin and Smith to have a database storing data used by the Web server to generate dynamic Web to pages of the

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dynamic Web site because it would help to produce something according to an algorithm or program or set of rules, or as a side effect of the execution of an algorithm or program.

36. As to claim 43, Griffin teaches the invention as claimed, including a server comprising:

a processor (col.3, lines 5-22);

a request receiver executable on the processor to receive a request including a static address of a main Web page (col.4, lines 31-46);

a spider-friendly Web page generator executable on the processor to:

receive the static address of the main Web page from the request receiver (col.3, lines 22-64, and col.5, lines 20-46);

Griffin does not teach the generation an instance of the main Web page having at least one link with an address pointing to a dynamic Web page. However, Smith teaches the generation an instance of the main Web page having at least one link with an address pointing to a dynamic Web page (col.5, lines 10-35, and col.5, lines 56-65). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Griffin and Smith to have main Web page have at least one link pointing to a dynamic Web page because it would have an efficient system that can provide specific function on a Web page that a user can click on in order to access or connect to another document. They are most commonly thought of as the technology that connects two Web pages or Web sites.

37. As to claim 45, Griffin teaches the invention as claimed, including a server comprising:

a processor (col.3, lines 5-22);

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a static to dynamic (S-to-D) Web address converter executable on the processor to:

parse a static address to identify at least one value associated with a field within the static address (col.3, line 65 to col.4, line 11).

Griffin does not teach the generating a dynamic address incorporating at least one value associated with the field, wherein the dynamic address points to the dynamic Web page. However, Smith teaches the generating a dynamic address incorporating at least one value associated with a field, wherein the dynamic address points to the dynamic Web page (col.5, lines 10-35). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Griffin and Smith to have least one field has a value; and generating a static address incorporating the value of at least one field, wherein the static address points to the dynamic Web page because it would have an efficient system that can provide specific number of characters or may vary or a group of fields make up a database record.

38. As to claim 48, Griffin teaches the invention as claimed, including a system for hosting dynamic Web sites comprising: (col.3, lines 22-64 and col.5, lines 20-46) a Web server for dynamically generating an instance of a dynamic Web page in response to a request; and a static to dynamic (S-to-D) Web address converter; the Web server being configured to send a Web address of the request to the converter; the converter being configured to: receive the Web address of the request; determine if the Web address is a static address; and convert the static address to a dynamic address that also points to the dynamic Web page .

39. As to claim 49, Griffin teaches the invention as claimed, the converter being further

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configured to convert the static address to a dynamic address by: parsing the static address to identify at least one value associated with the field within the static address (col.3, line 64 to col.4, line 12);

Griffin does not teach the generating a dynamic address incorporating at least one value associated with a field, wherein the dynamic address points to the dynamic Web page. However, Smith teaches the generating a dynamic address incorporating at least one value associated with a field, wherein the dynamic address points to the dynamic Web page (col.5, lines 10-35). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Griffin and Smith to have least one field has a value; and generating a static address incorporating the value of at least one field, wherein the static address points to the dynamic Web page because it would have an efficient system that can provide specific number of characters or may vary or a group of fields make up a database record.

40. As to claim 51, Griffin teaches the invention as claimed, including further configured to convert the dynamic address to the static address by: parsing the dynamic address to identify and separate fields within the dynamic address, wherein at least one field has a value (col.3, line 64 to col.4, line 12);

Griffin does not teach the generating a static address incorporating the value of at least one field, the static address also pointing to the dynamic Web page. However, Smith teaches the generating the static address incorporating the value of at least one field, the static address also pointing to the dynamic Web page (col.5, lines 10-35). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Griffin and Smith to have least one field has a value; and

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generating a static address incorporating the value of at least one field, wherein the static address points to the dynamic Web page because it would have an efficient system that can provide specific number of characters or may vary or a group of fields make up a database record.

41. As to claim 52, Griffin teaches the invention as claimed, including a computer-readable storage medium having computer-executable instructions that, when executed by a computer, performs a spider-friendly Web page generation method comprising; converting the dynamic address into a static address that also points to the dynamic Web page (col.3, lines 22-63).

Griffin does not teach the generating an instance of a spider-friendly Web page having at least one link with a dynamic address pointing to a dynamic Web page. However, Smith teaches the generating an instance of a spider-friendly Web page having at least one link with a dynamic address pointing to a dynamic Web page (col.5, lines10-35, and col.5, lines 56-65). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Griffin and Smith to have main Web page have at least one link pointing to a dynamic Web page because it would have an efficient system that can provide specific function on a Web page that a user can click on in order to access or connect to another document. They are most commonly thought of as the technology that connects two Web pages or Web sites.

42. As to claim 54, Griffin teaches the invention as claimed, including a computer-readable storage medium having computer-executable instructions that, when executed by a computer, performs the static to dynamic (S to-D) Web address conversion method

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comprising: receiving a static address pointing to a dynamic Web page (col.3, lines 15-63) and col.5, lines 25-45), parsing the static address to identify at least one value associated with a field within the static address (col.3, line 64 to col.4, line 12).

Griffin does not teach generating a dynamic address incorporating at least one value associated with a field, wherein the dynamic address points to the dynamic Web page. However, Smith teaches the generating a dynamic address incorporating at least one value associated with a field, wherein the dynamic address points to the dynamic Web page. (col.5, lines 10-35). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Griffin and Smith to have at least one field has a value; and generating a static address incorporating the value of at least one field, wherein the static address points to the dynamic Web page because it would have an efficient system that can provide specific number of characters or may vary or a group of fields make up a database record.

43. As to claim 56, Griffin teaches the invention as claimed, the instructions for performing converting comprising: parsing the dynamic address to identify and separate fields within the dynamic address, wherein at least one field has a value (col.3, line 64 to col.4, line 12);

Griffin does not teach generating the static address incorporating the value of at least one field, wherein the static address points to the dynamic Web page. However Smith teaches the generating a static address incorporating the value of at least one field, wherein the static address points to the dynamic Web page (col.5, lines 10-35). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Griffin and Smith to have at least one field has a value; and generating a static address

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incorporating the value of at least one field, wherein the static address points to the dynamic Web page because it would have an efficient system that can provide specific number of characters or may vary or a group of fields make up a database record.

Conclusion

44. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

45. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

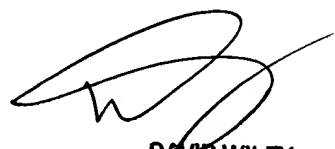
46. Any inquiries concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to **Tammy T. Nguyen** who may be reached via telephone at **(703) 305-7982**. The examiner can normally be reached Monday through Friday between 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. eastern standard time.

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If you need to send the Examiner, a facsimile transmission regarding this instant application, please send it to **(703) 872-9306**. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the Examiner's Supervisor, **David Wiley**, may be reached at **(703) 308-5221**.

TTN

November 13, 2003



DAVID WILEY
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100